## [For the National Republican.] TRAFFOR'S SOLILOQUY. on who with an envied station eroward it from thy wide doublates as the Chief great land where I had hoped to rais, whose hosts my captive General

-to tell thee how I hate thy sway.

nd worse ambition threw me down in my country's conneils once! ood proved only ill in me, but mailes. Lifted thus so high ed subjection, thinking one step higher not me President! I brooked ne that

the depat; Nor was the service hard; and be less than to enstain its laws? at her recent? Also, no piece pentance left; for pardon none tog by enbutseion; and that word a forbide me, and my dread of shame the "chivalry," whom I have fed ther protitions and other valuate is extentl, bounting I would dissolve alon! Wow is mo! They little know

begging peact or amnesty point or amnesty, and the state of the state ed in his service negro troops e, then, with polic is best reputd. I enument colored legious to my sid, give the slaves their freedom!

cursed day! Oh! fatal destiny, hen I so madly shose what now I rus! Me miserable! Which way shall I fly allon s wrath and infinite deepair! ch way I dy is hell! myself am hell in the lowest deep, a lower depth I threatening to devour me, opens wide, which the hell I suffer seems a heaven!

ler of the Secretary of War the

ganisation is completed, a roster of the Score appointed thereto, showing date of warded to the Aujutant General's office the action of the President, by whom all atments and promotions in such organi-

Regimental commanders of old organic s are requested to nominate meritorious its regiments for appointment as second ants, to fill vacancies likely to be used by promotions recommended.

Commanding Generals of armies, depart camining Boards, when, in their opinion shall be necessary and expedient, to de ine the qualifications of candidates for emotion in the line, or appointment as cond Bentenants:

Hereafter authorized traders at Charleston he divannah will be permitted, under such abitants residing within the military lines. ch merchandise and agricultural products, rept cotton and articles not contraband is change for necessary supplies of food and othing. This traffic must be kept strictly ithin the limits of military necessity, and all not be allowed except upon the certifistes of such pecawity by the post comander. All purchases of cotton, or claims serete, directly or indirectly, by any other ercon than a United States treasury agent, re prohibited in the Southern Department.

Reconstruction in Virginia. ork Times says the loyal people of that city wist that the work of reconstruction shall at be confided to Governor Smith and the egislature, for the reason that Smith has een one of their most bitter and unrelentog enemies from the beginning, and that the egislature in no sense represents the wishes the mass of the people. They demand nion "under the Emancipation Proclamacolerated; that the usurpation, State and onfederate, which has wrecked Virginia, full not be recognized in a single respect; but the State government must be organted anew, by a convention of the people on as that can be properly effected, and the State and its inhabitants thoroughly purged f treason in every shape.

Tax news of the capture of Richmond rached Sunnaias on the 6th, and when ansounced to his troops was received by them with the wildest enthusiasm. They expect tery soon to finish up the job with Jour-

COLORDO FIREMEN. The city of Wilmingon has three colored fire companies, acting te a branch of their fire Department. They re said to be effective fire companies.

# Daily National Republican.

VOL. V. WASHINGTON, D. C., PRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1865.

The Commercial and Pinancial Strength of the United States, as shown in the Balances of Foreign Trade and the Increased Production of Staple Articles.

[Continued.]
THE INCHEASED GUASTITUS OF IMPORTANT
ARTICLES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED

ARTICLES PROPUCED IN THE CNITED STATES.

It is not surprising that the vast expenditures caused by the war, and the heavy tax alton levied in various forms to meet this expenditure, should raise grave questions of doubt in the minds of even the most patriotic man at a the shiftly of the country to sustain these burdens. We are required to deal with sums unpreceded to the provide for armies greater than any European State ever put in the field. The first aspect of the case is almost certain to suggest views such as were expressed by Mr. Cobden a year or more since, to the effect that this immense diversion of human energies from productive labor to the destructive occupation of war, must necessarily produce

gies from productive labor to the destructive occupation of war, must necessarily produce calamity and distress in the social system of the North, whether such results are insusdiately felt, or he for a time delayed until a temporary and deceptive prosperity, caused by the unnatural stimulus of the war, shall have run its course. These are the opinions of a friend of the United States, not of an enemy. They are very natural, and were the circumstances which surround us, as a nation, similar to those controlling almost every other nation of the world, and those of Europe in particular, the result Mr. Cobden predicts would be almost certain to follow.

den predicts would be almost certain to follow.

But we claim here, and propose to offer abundant facts to prove the assertion, that the conditions surrounding and controlling the material prosperity of the United States are wholly unlike those existing in any similar national trial known to history: that its productive energies have not been erriously obstructed by the war on any points, while on many they have been greatly stimutated, and have attained to results of the most extraordinary character. We were far more rich is accumulated resources when the war began than our own citisens believed. Our business capital was greater, and its investment was in such form as to be almost everywhere more productive after the war began than before. There was more of material wealth at hand in the form of simple elements—more wheat, corn, meats, lumber, wood, iron, copper and gold;—each and all the crude produce of the labor and capital of delection of the state of the labor and capital of delections of the state of the state of the war brade of the states of the labor and capital of delections.

more wheat, cors, ments, lumber, wood, iron, copper and "gold;—such and all the crude produce of the labor and espital of the loyal States, than existed or was produced in these State before the war. The lakes, the railroads and canals carried more of all these products to market in 1862 and 1863 than they ever carried before. And of the manufactured goods and general merchandies, they also carried more in tons weight than ever before, and by large differences. The first measure of these facts we prefer to take in quantities, so that no caviller can charge the increased values to an increase of prices, or assert that an inflation of the currency has created a deceptive, unorgarity through figures of the second and the present prosperity, which none can deny existent in degree for beyond anything known in a long ceries of years, is likely to be followed by collapse and financial ruin. Business is in most cases brought entirely clear of the former universal system of long credits, and reduced to a cash basis. In trade, whatever is done at once pays its profits and releases all parties from risk. There is no chain of mutually dependent credits through which one man's failure may put in jeopardy a dozen other men. A crash cannot come, therefore, without an extreme change in real values, yet what reasonable man can look forward to a fail in the abedute values of goods or property so great as to involve the country in financial distress.

a values, yet what reasonable man can look forward to a fall in the abrolute values of goods or property so great as to involve the country in financial distress? One cause only is adequate to produce such an effect; it can only occur through the defeat of the armise of the Union and the triumph of the rebellion, a contingency which no man eariously believes is possible.

The statistics of the country everywhere abound in proofs of the vast increase in the quantities of all Northern products in recent years, and particularly in the increase at lained in 1863 over 1860. These years compare the best year of peace with the worst year of war, in a certain sense. I mount lines of production it might have been claimed that the stimulus given by the war would be apparent in 1862 over 1861; but in 1863 the country had settled to regular pursuits, and the general result of the war must necessarily appear in the aggregate of quantities then produced. The nost direct and ready masaproduced. The most direct and ready measure of quantities produced the loyal States is probably to be found in the eastward tonnage of the chief lines of transportation. All that they carry in that direction is the produce of the country, destined to some market distant from the place of its origin, and therefore a surplus of that locality?

The following is the eastward tonnage of all classes of merchandise, (coal on the Pennsylvania road excepted,) for five years, 1859 to 1863:

TONE CARRIED HARTWARD IN THE YEARS. 

3, 613, 362 4, 754, 714 A, 180, 814 3, 500, 000 1, 044, 230 1, 068, 110 396, 178 638, 035 N. Y. Canals.
N. Y. Central road.
Eric Railway.
at Dunkick.
Pennsylvania road.

In two cases above, the exact quantities In two cases above, the exact quantities are not attainable....the canal movement of 1850, and the Eric Railway tonnage of 1850 and 1850; but as the total tonnage movement, East and West, was at hand, the proportions were calculated from the nearest year in which the distinction was given. But as the total tonnage movement is equally significant as a proof of the great increase in quantities, the following aggregates are given for these four lines:

1	TOTAL TONNAGE	OF ME	ARE AND THE	MOAND IN
	N. Y. Canals Eric Rallway N. Y. Cantral Penn's read	1,550, 1,781,654 869,073 634,899 754,364	1, 139, 254	1861, 4, 507, 635 1, 233, 418 1, 167, 302 1, 067, 810
ı		, 230, 430	7,700,321	8, 613, 665
	N. Y. Canals Eric Ratiway N. Y. Cantral Punnsylvania rold	*******	1, 639, 665	1863, 5,507,692 1,874,63: 1,448,604 1,713,387
The state of the s	This statement of merchandise railroads was me 1803 as it was in business of the little short of th	enreled re than 1859, a New Y	on the the twice as ad including ork canals	sl amount reo great great in g the rasi , it is but

met be denied that this is overwhelming proof that the increase of the country in material wealth has been great and constant since the war begas.

The increase on each specific article produced for general markets has been similarly greaf and regular. At Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cheveland, Buffalo and Oswego, the same steady increase in quantities received and shipped is to be observed. The statistics of the business of each of these cities are now regularly published from authentic records, and from these it may be well to extract some of the more striking facts. At Chicago, the first great point from which the produce of the interior moves to eastern market; there was forwarded in five years the following quantities of flour and grain: Wheel and Flour Corn. Oats. Rys. Total reflected Wheel. Bushels. Bushe

crease in grain:	excreds	the ratio	of in-				
Fot Cuttle.	Fut Hoge.	Reef.	Port.				
No.	760.	Mb lu.	Mblu.				
1859 32, 300	110, 246		-				
1861 113, 000	227, 264	21. *	-				
1861 110, 000	250, 004	Marie .					
1562107,996 1863197,341	401, 135	151, 631	193, 920				
1863107; 341	962, 3(X)	151, 631 137, 302	449, 152				
Land.	Tallose.	Cut Ments and Bracon.					
150254, 500, 123	6, 098, 331 4, 507, 053	-71, S	344, 010				

1863 as in 1859.

The city of Milwaukie is another point of outward shipment of Western products to Eastern and European markets. Its increase in quantities is even greater, in proportion, than that of Chicago. The following are the quantities of grain leaving the port for Eastern markets in five years:

Wheat and Flaur Reduced to Wheat, 1850 6, 146, 737	Curn, Outs, Barley, Rye. 404, 130	Potat Grain.
1890 9, 653, 323	159,477	9, 966, 000
1861 16, 672, 863	37, 74.5	16, 710, 580
186218, 472, 703	2.0,664	16, 732, 386
186315, 853, 230	1, 137, 085	16, 902, 333
In grain, the iner	ease in quant	ity is nearly
threefold in the five and cured meats the	increase is t	n provisions o four times

			-200	Exports of Park Lard and Tali	Beef.
-	1988		*********	11, 665, 600	p
	1861.	*****			
	1962.	*****	*********		4
	1863.		*********	41, 900, 50	
	Grant	Dinw	a abigula	or makest of Wisses	market wa

tities of flour and grain for four years Wheel, bush. Florer, bbls. Pulsel bush.
140, 037 30, 109 350, 072
120, 677 64, 400 445, 722
364, 242 95, 332 683, 570
364, 365 140, 307 1, 288, 730

The increase is here nearly fourfold in 1863 Toledo, Ohio, has become a representative

Totalo, Onto, has become a representative point in the receipt and forwarding of interior produce to markets. Its business increased greatly from 1859 to 1863, though not through the construction of new roads, or the opening of new districts.

THRE SELTITED	PROM TOLKI	OUT GEASTERN
×	ARKETS.	
Flour, bbls. 1800	Wheel, Such 5, 603, 385 6, 286, 906 9, 827, 929	5, 200, 654 5, 200, 650 3, 074, 200 3, 823, 700
1 5c0	Pork, ble. . not given. . 142, 919	First Cuttile, Hoge and Miceop, No. 200, care 201, 405
1802	173, 326	481, 904

many other articles, exhibit a great increase

Domestic spirits reached 160,000 baryels suc

The city of Buffalo is a conspicuously im portant point at which to measure the quantities of the various staple products of the Northern States. The following is a comparison of the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo for four years:

Fisur, bbis. 1.112, 353 Wheat, bush. 15, 502, 640 Corn, bush. 1, 386, 217 Outs, bush. 1, 209, 504 Bariey, bush. 202, 158 Peas, bush. 30, 346 Rye, bush. 30, 346 Rye, bush. 361, 322	2, 1.56, 391, 27, 103, 219 21, 024, 219 1, 792, 563, 313, 7.57 83, 344, 337, 764
Total bushels	50, 602, 646 10, 797, 865
Total in grain. bush, 37,080, 461	61, 400, 601
Figur, bis. 2,544,072 Wheat, bush 0,433,631 Goru, bush 22,285,627 Oats, bush 22,085,627 Oats, bush 422,194 Pean, bush 771,264 Kye, bush 791,564	1 Aur. 2, 97%, 6465, 21, 240, 348 20, 4546, 9.32 7, 322, 147 641, 449 131, 620 422, 349
Total bushels	<b>8</b> 0, 843, 065 14, 800, 445

Total in grain, bush.....72, 872, 454 64, 703, 510 This is exclusive of the receipts by the Lake Shore and Niagara Falls Railroads which are estimated to be 600, 600 bursels of four and 350, 600 bursels of grain for each of

the last two or three years.

The receipt of other products is more difficult to state. Of fat cattle, hogs and sheep the number received at Buffalo compares as follows, for four years:

Coulde   Hour.   Sheep: Fotal:
treme rapidity of increase apparent in all previous cases:  Pork, bbls. Becf. bbls. Benon, the.

The increase in quantity of cured meats is thus ten-fold in 1863 over 1860 at this central point, limitale.

There are other points at the eastern extremities of the lakes at which this great movement of profuter may be measured in part; the chief of which are Cleveland, Eric.

part; the chief of which are Cleveland, Eric. Dankirk, Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg and Champhain. But as they all precent similar results to those shown at Buffalo, it is not important to cite them in detail. Their general importance is shown in the summary of receipts at the session terminal points of the chief railroads and causals by which the transportation is continued to the scaboard. These points see the refere transians of the Baltimore and Ohio read; of the Panneylva-Central road, Punkirk, Buffalo, Nigara, Oswego, Cape Viscent, Ogdensburg, Montreal and Rochester. The receipts are as follows:

tallow, and bacon. The increase in eproducts far exceeds the ratio of insering grain:  Fild Cattle. Fixt Hogs. Recf. Purk. No. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	7,782,930	4 471,027	2,222,50	A HILL	3,700,274	
92,000 227,394 - , 110,000 229,004 - , 107,996 401,135 151,631 193,930 107,341 862,300 137,302 488,152	×.411.0	11, 251,	# 3H.	25,254	16, 961,	
Lard. Tallone. Cut Ments and Libe. Libe. Buscon. Libe.	ži.	- 6	ŧ	ä	20	
	34, 912, 585	32,005,048	20, 324, 629	15,473,778	6,623,495	
k, and were too imperfectly reported for parison. It is safe to say that the quan- s of 1863 were twenty times as great as s of 1859 or 1869 in such products; is	13671	1,94	30, 636,	7,712	7.84	

N B 7 \$ B It should be borne in mind that this is grain and its products alone, and that the year 1863 furnished an unusually small crop for expertation. The staples of meats and provisions more than made up for the relative deficiency in grain in 1863, as compared with 1862.

THE PLEET OF LAKE TRANSPORT STRANKES.

The movement of quantities of produce so great, called for the building of an immened feet of vessels, salling and steam, in 186, 1862, and 1863. In the fixeal years ending June 30, each, the full swine supplier of the product of the pro

	June 30, each, the following numbers of ves- sels were built on the lakes:
200	1800-61. 62 20 82 20, 703. 1801-62. 60 30 90 35.735. 1802-63. 57 24 51 22.348  The active transportation business is, however, best shown by citing the steam propel for lines existing in 1863 and 1864. These steam propellers in 1864 and 1864 began to monopolities the carrying frade, which was previously mainly conducted by sailing was sels. At theopening of 1864 Buffalo had fou great lines of propellers, viz:
3	The Buffalo and Chicago line 6 steamers The Western Transportation Com-
	The New York, and Eric Railway

ı	pany a line		stramor
ı	The Grand Trunk line		
١	The Grand Tounk line	7	4.5
ı	The Detroit and Milwankee line	4	4.1
١	The Detroit and Milwankee line The Montreal Propeller line	ě	**
1	Total	32	
1	At Chicago and Milwankee th		

ĺ,	tered and cleared, of	different	vecsels,	
1	At Chlengu.	At Mit	winker.	
ı,	Netwomers447	Schming	*******	. 4
1	Briga 40	Brige		ě.
	Barks, 92	Barker		è
	Propellers on Steamers, large. 5			
٠,	Steamers, large 5	Menutario	********	i
*;	Total vecesia our			-
	Total tennage, 223, 970 t	ODA	157, 83 <b>2</b> to	16

Nearly one half this immense fleet is new Seary one and this immense freet is new since 1859, and its transportation capacity is nearly twice as great as in 1860, in conse-quence of the greater tonnage of the steam propellers recently built.

The same steady increase in quantities may be cited at every point where the pro-ductions of the country may be received.

may be cited at every point where the pro-ductions of the country may be measured. The mines of Lake Superior yielded 65,670 tens of iron ore in 1899, and 280,000 tons in 1863. Of metallic copper the violation 1863. Of metallic copper the yield was 6,041 tone in 1859 and 10,000 tone in 1863. Of petroleum, no appreciable quantity ex-isted in 1830, and very little was produced in 1860. The quantities produced and ex-ported for five years were approximately as follows: Petroleum produced

Petroleum produced
in 1250.

Betroleum produced
in 1800.

St. 000

Petroleum produced
in 1800.

Petroleum produced
in 1801.

2,000,000

The experie cannot be stated definitely for
1861, in counsequence of the coal oil then in
user but for 1862, 1853, and 1864, they
reached the following quaptities and values:

Gallons.

Fulse.

he qui Penns																								
ZN:																								
T850								,											S	266	335	Ü	nte	
INOY																								
1661	, ,				,	į	+		+	÷	i				i					810,	000	١		
1562				,			٠						×	×	À	٠	×		H	361,	441	r	17	
1563	*	Á	٠	,	+	ė	÷		÷	,	۰	,	٠	•	٠			۰	ė	680	, 000	١.		

was 300,000 tons less in 1863 than in 1859 or 1860; but the self hituminous coals of Western Pennsylvanis, Ohto, Illinois and Iowa were produced in quantities nearly double those of four years eines.

The production of lumber, though naturally limited by two causes—the exhaustion of forests and the high price to consumers—shows an increase in 1863 over any former year.

shows an increase in 1863 over any former year.

At Chicago and Milwaukee there were received in 1862 292,618,026 feet, and in 1863 443,459,912 feet; an excess in 1863 of more than 150,000,000 of feet. At Albany there was a dediciency of 57,000,000 of feet in 1863 as compared with 1860, but still an increase of 60,000,000 of feet over 1861, with a large increase of timber over 1860 and 1861. The satimated increase of the lumber product of the Susquehanna region of Pennsylvania was one-fourth upon a total product of 160,000,000 of feet, with a still larger proportion of shipping and other timber.

It may appear superfluous to continue the citation of proofs of the increase of the United States in material wealth for the last five years, yet the point is vital to all the grave questions of resources and finance which we have to meet; and as no cavil can be effective when the absolute quantities are shown to be usuffy larger than ever before, we trust our readers will have patience a little farther.

we trust our readers will have a further.

Cincinnati is an inland city, usually thought to be greatly dependent on its connection with New Orieans, and with the planting States generally, for the larger share of its trade. Its receipt of staple products for its trade.

Hogs, No. p'st, 1530 - 352, 826 1860 - 454, 439 1801 - 473, 708 1802 - 474, 487 1865 - 608, 457	Pork, He, p'd, 76, 563, 980 83, 220, 311 95, 860, 579 106, 753, 000 123, 516, 771	13,726	P. Iron, toner'd, 21, 000 21, 630 28, 762 30, 151
1.63P	700 d. has 173 l. 220 l. 619 l. 943 2.	\$"Aeest, e_ren"df, 174, 185, 1057, 115, 129, 007, 174, 924, 741, 491	Corn, ing. rest d. 1, 136, 022 1, 346, 25s 2, 340, mio 1, 708, 292 1, 501, 430
28.00 1 1000 1 1002 1 1002 1 1003 Every perso the Mississippi		838, 451 1, 338, 950 1, 312, 000	43, 146 50, 846 58, 863 58, 445 78, 420

the points,

Every person is aware that the trade of the Mississippi river has nearly ceased since the war began, and a decline of business at Cinciunati would naturally be expected, rather than an increase such as this.

These are a few citations of the quantities of interior produce, entering an interior market, as market from which, in addition to causes of decline before given, the great increase of business in the Lake region may be supposed to have withdrawn a considerable proportion of the trade formerly directed there. The general result, however, is an increase in all the quantities handled, averaging more than thirty per cent. over the quantities of 1860, and in some leading articles, over fifty per cent. of those quantities, QUANTILES EXPORTED.

The above may suffice to prove the universal and great increase in the loyal States of the simple quantities of etaple articles of the simple quantities of etaple articles of the consumption. It can no longer be open to doubt, that if staple articles, demanded alike for expert and for consumption, constitute wealth, the loyal States were actually far more wealthy in 1862 and 1863 than they were in 1899 and 1869.

Pork, butter, cheese, heef, tallow, tobacco, and other articles, subibit the same extraco, and other articles, exhibit the same extraco, and other articles, exhibit the same extraco, and other articles, exhibit the same extraco.

were in 1859 and 1869.

Pork, butter, choses, beef, tailow, tobacco, and other articles, exhibit the same extraordinary proportions of increase, both in quantity and value. Perhaps the most direct mode of presenting the point deemed assential in this illustration is to compare the quantities of certain exports in 1859.50 with those of 1862.53, or to give the excess in the last named year. last named year.

EXCESS OF QUARTITIES EXPORTED IN 1862.63

	Art All M. Acros Constitution,			
ı,	Wheat			
	Wheat Flour 1, 778, 450 barrely,			
1	Indian Corn 12, 805, 321 louchete.			
Ц	Indian Meat 24, 230 barrele.			
П	Park 199, 876			
1	Land			
u	Hams and Bacon 192, 209, 000			
	Hotter 97 501 501			
П	Cheese 20, 500, 255			
	Tallow 48 200 910 **			
	Tailow 48, 323, 219 '			
	Petroleam 27, 934, 944 '(Cal. yr. '6			
	Candles and Scap 4,041, 197 pounds.			
٠	Marketon were market			
ı	Claver Seed 16, 378, 800 punnds.			
	Clover Seed 16, 378, 800 pounds.			

Total excess of grain and flour, in bushels, 33,824,072. Total excess of meats and like animal pro-

68 ducts, pounds, 458,791,659. Total excess of oils, gallous, 29,948,495. Total excess of spirits, gullons, 3,298,195. Approximate tonnage in excess, 5,846,-267,293 pounds; equal to 1,716,766 tons (of 3,240 pounds).

2,210 pounds).

The importance of this increase is most strikingly shown by comparing the quantities of these articles exported in 1859.60 with

ties of these articles exported in 1859.00 with the increase:
Total weight of these exports in 1859.60.
1.246,389,944 pounds, or 546,425 tons.
Total weight of these exports in 1862.63, 5,991,650,936 pounds, or 2,273,960 tons.
Increase, 3,845,267,293 pounds, or 106,100,661 pounds more than three times the entire export of these articles in 1859.69.
The values of various other articles, as beef, sugar, tobacco, iron, &c., are greater in 1863, while the quantities are less by small differences. Cotton, rice and naval stores aione show a marked and large loss of quantities in the exports.
In all this calculation, attention has exclusively been given to the quantities produced and exported, and it reaches the remarkable result, that the absolute tonuage

creased surplus of the loyal States is as follows:

BOMANTIC EXPORTS OF LOYAL STATES.
In 1839-00, 8178, 759, 604
In 1809-01, 6201, 631, 534 Inc. over '60, 627, 801, 800
In 1801-02, 213, 608, 519 do do do 38, 200, 835
In 1802-03, 303, 804, 808 do do do 38, 200, 835
The increase is 76 per cent. In 1863 upon the exports of 1850, and the total value reached is but little short of the value of the exports when cotton, rice, and naval stores made up nearly \$200,000,000 in value of the total. These three articles were exported in 1859-60 to the value of \$106,342,596 in a total of \$375,769,774, then the largest total of \$375,769,774, then the largest total of \$375,769,774, then the largest which the domestic exports of the United States had ever attained.

Not to cocumber the two points developed in this paper with any detail not absolutely necessary, the case is closed here. Much more might be said, and many facts scarcely less striking may be cited, but it is proposed only to bring out the two great results: First, that the exchanges of the loyal United States with 31 firelegy nations striking may be cited, but it is proposed only to bring out the two great results: First, that the exchanges of the loyal United States as increased almost five-fold at a time when half-hearted friends and open enemics have joined in predicting lite resin.

Washingroup, August 30, 1864.

General Grant's Moderation

General Grant's Moderation.

A question will at once be raised and warmly discussed over the country, as to include the contract of the contract to defect the contract to be desired in the terms granted by him to Lee and his officers. So far as the private soldiers are concerned, our Government never had any idea of hanging them or inflicting any other punishment upon them. They were regarded as ignorant men who had fought with a spirit and resolution worthy of a better cause. In the case of General Lee, and extain leading officers, who had intelligently sinued, and whose obstinate persistence in treasen had caused the loss of so many valuable lives, and the expenditure of so much money, a somewhad different feeling has prevailed. The general sentiment was, that they about be punished. The terms under which they have surrendered to General Grant, offer harriers to any further proceeding against them by our Government. At all events, they spring the question as to whether our civil sutherities can without a converte events, they spring the question as to whether our civil authorities can, without a compro-mise of honor, take any further proceedings

our civil authorities can, without a compromise of hour, take any further proceedings
against them.

In behalf of what General Grant has done
it may be urged, that it was better to save
the lives of several thousand brave men
than to sacrifice them for the mere purpose
of catching a dozen candidates for the halter.
Lee and a few other conspicuous offenders
might have escaped even if the last crushing
battle had been fought, and perhaps a little
further reflection will satisfy us that General
drant's policy was the wisesf, as well as the
most humane. Certainly if any man in this
nation can be indulged in the exercise of a
little discretional further man is Ulyases S.
Grant, botter known in the army as 'Old
Unconditional Surrender.' The country
owes him too much to find fault with him for
the exercise of a little elemency towards a
fallen foe.... Pittsburg Chronicle.

some other vine at proper distances around it, and in due time you will have a lovely pyramid of living green or rainbow color at small trouble and less expense. Add the money saved in wooden trelliese to your wife'r allowance for dress, and she will find it a highly profitable speculation.

\_Bearing Post.

Touchy Visitrii.—As the column moved down Main street it was notified that Jesac Touchy's residence was not lifuminated, and thinking it fitting that Buchanan's Feeretary of the Navy should know what had transpired, a large party stopped in front of his house and sang "Rally round the Fing." but he didn't seem disposed to rally, so a free concert of tin horns and Chinese goings was given him, but with no better effect. His door hell was rung, and there was some idea of going in to tell him of the trouble in the confederacy, but it was feared it might disturb the old man's slumbers, and in the consideration of his having belonged to a past age, whon treason ast in high places and office-holders considered their duty was first to themselves, and next to the rebets, he was quieted down with calls to light up, come out, show your colors, show the fing, and like encouraging words; a little more tin music, a few notes from bells, and three groans for Toncey.—Harrford Press, 10th.

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Matt subserthere, \$6.00 per annum; 65.00 for siz months, and \$2.00 for three months, invaria-

Gen, Hancock's Notification to Strag-giers in the Valley.

Major General Hancock authornees the surrender of Lee and his army to the people living in his Department, and says that all stragglers from the Army of Northern Virginia who comply with the terms of Lee's surrender will be permitted to return to these homes, and those who do not surrender will be considered as prisuners of war. He does not include the notorious Mosby in this parole. The following is General Hancock's order:

occasionered as prisoners of war. He does not include the notorious Moshy in this parole. The following is General Hancock's order:

Heaucraveas Min. Mat. Division.

The Major General Commanding announces to the citizens in the vicinity of his lines that General Robert E. Lee aurreudered with the Army of Northern Virginia yesterday to Lieutenant General Grant near Appointance.

The arms, arillery and bagginge were delivered up, the Confederate officers being allowed to retain their side arms and private property. Officers and men were all paroled not to take up arms against the United States until regularly exchanged, and were allowed to retain their side arms and private property. Officers and men were allowed to return to their hismes once more, there to remain without molestation from the authorities of the United States so long as their parole is kept inviolate, and they respect the laws in force where they reside. All detachments and straggless from the Army of Northern Virginia will, spen complying with the above conditions, be paroled and allowed to go to their house. Those who do not so surrender will be brought in apprisoners of war. The generitla chief Moshy is not included in the parole.

The Major General Commanding trusts that the people to whom this is sont will regard the surrender of General Lee with his army as fee himself regards it, as the first great step to peace, and will adapt their conduct to the new condition of affairs and make it practicable for him to exhibit towards them every leniency the situation will admit of. Every multitary restraint shall be removed that is not absolutely essential, and your sons, your husbands and your brothers chall remain with you numolested.

It is for you to determine the smount of freedom you are to enjoy. The marausing bands which have so long infested this section, subsisting on the plunder of the defence-lees, effecting no great military purpose, and bringing upon you the devastation of your homes, must no longer find shelter and concealment among yo

W. S. HARCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.
Official: Gro. Lee, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The South Carolina Freedmen The following appeal has been issued by the commandant of the port of Charleston:

would prove to the world their right to enjoy
that liberty which during so many years has
been denied them. Go to the farms. Send
us your rice, your corn and your regetables.
We will pay you well for all you raise. Thus
both will be benefited; you with the wages
and we with the products of your labor. This
is what freedom neans, duty demands, and
your dievernment expects.

Wx. Gerrey, Colonel Com de Post.

A CELEBRATED DIAMOND....The 

LEE'S REASON FOR SCHARMINE.—Mr. Choate once began a political speech as Fanceuit Hall by saying: "Mr. Chairman, you called on me last avening to invite me to speak to the Whigs of Beston to-night. I told you that under no circumstances would I be present, and, accordingly, here I am 17 This humorous was sequetar assess to have been followed by Gen. Lee in his surrender to Grant. He says practically—a entirely disagree with you, Gen. Grant, about the desperateness of my situation, and accordingly I give in."

Fall or Corrox. The European steamers are steadily bringing intelligence of failures on the other side in consequence of catton speculations. The fall of Richmond will cause still lower prices in the Liverpool market, and when the supply in the South ceally begins to faul its way out, a further decline must take place.

PARGLED.—We are informed that the 15th Connections volunteers, captured at Wise's Yorks, have been paroind by the rebels and are now enjoying the benefit of a farigues.

North Corolina Times.